The Columbian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

CIRCULATION 2500.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME IV--NO 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870. COL. DEM.---VOL. XXXIV--NO. 36.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2.50	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,50	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	7 00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
Quarter column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	30,00
Half column	15,00	18,00	20 00	30,00	60,00
One column	30,00	35,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $2.50, Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $6.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. EST.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—MORDECAI MILLARD.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—D. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioner—ISAAC MCBRIDE.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association.—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office. v1-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. v1-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n18

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n46

E. R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. v1n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, v1-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. v1-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main s above Court House. v1n

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. v1-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

C. B. SZESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

F. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. v1-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, v1-n43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. v1-n44

J. K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. v1-43

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad. v1n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. v1n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's Store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. v4-n38.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

N. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n28

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n46

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

WM RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n13

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v1-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n4

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n3.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n46

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Streets. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n3

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

\pr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with FANCY STOVES of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,

East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jl15'70-tf

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. je24'70-ly.

Poetical Selections.

Autumn Woods.

Ere in the Northern gale
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that unfold,
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seems groups of giant kings in purple and in gold,
That guard enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow;
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green field below.

My steps are not alone
In these bright walks; the sweet south-west, at play,
Flies, nestling, where the painted leaves are strewn
Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while,
The sun that sends the gate to wander here,
Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile—
The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade—
Verdure and bloom where many brances meet;
So grateful when the noon of summer made
The valleys sick with heat.

Let in through all the trees
Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright;
Their sunny colored foliage, in the breeze,
Twinkles like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,
Where, flickering through the shrubs, its waters run,
Shines with the image of its golden screen,
And glimmering of the sun.

But 'neath yon crimson tree,
Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame,
Nor mark, within its rosate canopy,
Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh! Autumn, why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair, sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest,
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the soft south-west
To roam and dream for aye:

And leave the vain, low strife
That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and power;
The passions and the cares that wither life
And waste the little hour.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Proportional Representation by the Free Vote.

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, BEFORE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1870.

Gentlemen of the Association:—I desire my remarks to-night to be understood as made in continuation of what was said and written by me on former occasions on the subject of Electoral Reform. In a speech in this city on the 19th of November, 1867, in a speech in the Senate on the 11th of July of the same year, and in a report from the Senate Committee on representative reform, 2d of March, 1869, I discussed the Free Vote in its proposed application to Federal Elections and stated the general arguments in favor of its adoption. I do not propose to go over again the ground covered by those speeches and by that report, but to present additional views, the product of further reflection upon this question of reform, and to mention the steps which have been taken in this State and in other States, looking toward the submitting of the plan of reformed voting to practice.

THE FREE VOTE.

The Free Vote may be applied to elections whenever two or more persons are to be chosen together to the same office for the same term of service, and it consists in allowing the voter to distribute his votes among candidates as he shall think fit, or to concentrate them upon one. It is here assumed that the voter shall have the same number of votes as the number of persons to be chosen, and that the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

ITS EFFECT ON SINGLE ELECTIONS.

It will be observed that the free vote is inapplicable to the election of a single person; it can be applied only where two or more are to be chosen. But it will be a great mistake to assume that it will have no effect upon single elections because it cannot be applied to them in form and directly. Due reflection and a careful examination of the subject will convince any intelligent man—any man well acquainted with the practical workings of our political system—that while its direct operation must be confined to plural elections its indirect effects upon single ones will be very great, and very salutary also, whenever it shall come to be established. For the advocates of the new plan assert with confidence and upon fair grounds of reason, that it will secure absolutely to political parties their just representation in all ordinary cases of Presidential, Congressional, Legislative and other elections to which it shall be applied, and will therefore greatly weaken the tendency toward violent and corrupt party action in the elections to which it shall *not* apply. The election of Governor in a State is mainly interesting because of the influence which the result will exert upon the next elections in the State for Presidential electors, members of Congress and members of the Legislature; such an election is hotly contested, money is expended upon it and all possible means to control it brought into active play, because elections which are to follow will be powerfully inflenced if not determined by the issue of the contest. In like manner and for the same reason other elections of single officers are assailed by evil influences and become degraded and of evil report. In my opinion, our remedy, and a very effectual one, will be to make all our Congressional and Legislative elections plural and then apply to them and to Presidential elections the free vote or some other device by which just representation of the people shall be secured. Then Gubernatorial and other single elections will be purified and improved; they will no longer exert any considerable, much less controlling, influence upon Federal or Legislative elections and will not therefore invite or provoke those corrupt and evil influences by which they are now assailed.

ITS OBJECTS—JUST REPRESENTATION AND PURE ELECTIONS.

Two capital objects are sought to be accomplished by the free vote considered as an instrument of reform: *First*, the just representation of the people in government, and *Second*, the purification of popular elections.

How to secure the proportional representation of political parties or interests in government is certainly a question of high importance and we have reason to rejoice that it is now receiving earnest attention in our own country and in Europe. We must all agree that the majority vote—as I shall call the old plan to which we have been accustomed—is both insufficient and unjust in the case of many elections to which it is applied, and that in unchecked operation it is positively pernicious and hurtful. Observe, I am not speaking of the majority or plurality rule of elections which in its proper application to returns is a necessity, but of the *majority vote*, of that instrument of oppression by which government is made unsatisfactory because it is made unjust. The law has said to the citizen, "You shall distribute your votes singly among candidates although by doing so you will lose them all and stand deprived of all voice in the government. You and your neighbor shall be made to struggle constantly, each to deprive the other of his equitable right in the very attempt to maintain his own. And if you shall not choose to vote in this exact manner and to grasp at more than belongs to you, you shall not vote at all; you shall stand aside disfranchised and ignored." No wonder that our people, instructed by experience and scourged by many evils, are beginning to complain of the law and to inquire whether there is not some possible remedy for electoral injustice—some plan of amendment by which all the people can have their votes counted and obtain by them appropriate power and influence in the government.

Yes, there *are* remedies for this injustice and one of them I advocate tonight; a remedy convenient of application and effectual for all our purposes of reform. But it is not proposed in antagonism to other plans of reform, nor as a finality in the art of government. It may stand simply for what it is—a good, useful, workable plan for the improvement of elections and for securing justice to the whole body of our electoral population.

The second great object of reformed voting—the purification of elections—invites to a more elaborate exposition of an existing evil and of the remedial character of the new plan, than my space and time will permit; but I cannot pass it wholly unnoticed. Certainly when you shall cheapen elections by taking away the motive or the main motive for spending money upon them, you will purify them also. They will be cleansed and elevated in character by being made cheap and inexpensive to parties and candidates who are now compelled to expend money upon them profusely as the indispensable condition of success. Now beyond all question the free vote will cheapen elections. It will take away from parties almost entirely two powerful motives which now operate upon them—a greed for unjust representation and a fear of unjust disfranchisement—by the conjoint operation of which desperate and expensive struggles are produced. When a party shall be made secure in its just representation *by its own votes* it need not buy a majority in the corruption market as a measure of necessary defence. When it cannot by the aid of corrupt votes rob the opposite party and take to itself *more* than its just share of representative power, it will become frugal in its expenditures and honorable in its conduct. Thus the free vote destroys or checks corruption by taking away the motives which produce it, and in this respect vindicates itself as a most powerful instrument of moral improvement and progress.

THE APPLICATION OF THE FREE VOTE.

The free vote is proposed for application to the following elections:

1. To the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

2. To the choice of members of Congress.

3. To the choice of Senators and Representatives to the legislatures of the several States.

In Pennsylvania it should be further applied to the election of the following officers:

1. Judges of the Supreme Court.

2. Law Judges of all Common Pleas and District Courts composed of more than one law judge.

3. Associate Judges of counties.

4. Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in wards, boroughs and townships.

5. County Commissioners and County Auditors.

6. Directors for the Poor for counties or for Poor districts whenever their election shall be authorized.

7. Councilmen of cities and boroughs.

8. Assessors of taxes whenever two are to be chosen, and Assistant Assessors triennially.

9. Constables whenever two are to be chosen.

10. Supervisors of roads and Overseers of the Poor in townships.

11. Borough and Township Auditors.

12. Directors and Controllers of Common Schools in all the School Districts of the Commonwealth.

The new plan should also be applied throughout the country to stockholder elections for the choice of officers of incorporated companies. One of the amendments to the Illinois constitution, adopted in July last, provides, that in all elections in that State for Directors or Managers of incorporated companies the free vote shall be allowed, so that stockholder minorities in such companies may always be represented in their management, and abuse and wrong be detected or prevented. And all corporations require and should have this fundamental and most salutary check in their constitution.

But there is still another application of the free vote, heretofore unnoticed, which I believe to be in the highest degree important; I mean its application to primary elections or to the nomination of candidates. In fact when reform shall have accomplished its work in the legal elections and shall have invigorated and purified *them*, it will be required more than ever in the primary ones. For as all nominated candidates will commonly be elected under the new plan, their nomination must be made upon sound principles and with all possible guards against corruption and abuse. But here it is evident that the same remedy which will improve the one class of elections can be used to improve the other also; in other words, that the free vote can often be applied directly to the nomination of candidates and always to the choice of delegates to nominating bodies. Give it such application freely, to the fullest possible extent, and you will find that you have reached and mastered the ultimate difficulty in the way of electoral reform.

CONCERNING THE USE OF FRACTIONAL VOTES—THEIR UTILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

In the Bloomsburg act fractional votes are allowed when three, four or six persons are to be chosen, and they may be allowed with advantage in other cases. Most commonly they will be convenient and desirable to majorities rather than minorities, and there can be no question that their allowance will popularize the free vote, render its reformatory action more effectual and facilitate its extension generally, to popular and corporate elections. Fractional votes have been used with approval many times in recent local elections in Pennsylvania, they have also been used in national political conventions for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and their use will be found essential to the smooth-working of representative elections under the amended constitution of Illinois. It is evident that when a voter has three votes and shall desire to bestow them equally upon two candidates, he must divide one of his votes; in other words, in order to give one vote and a half to each of two candidates he must break one of his votes into two equal fractions. When four persons are to be chosen and the majority of the voters shall desire to vote for three candidates, (giving an equal support to each), fractions of one-third should be created; that is, each majority voter should divide one of his votes into three equal parts, so that he can give one vote and one-third to each of three candidates. And when six persons are to be chosen and the voter shall desire to vote for four, he must, (in order to render them an equal support), divide two of his votes into four halves and give one vote and a half to each of the four candidates he votes for.

Some other numbers involved in elections are less adapted than the numbers three, four and six for the application of fractional voting; but many others are as much so, and nearly all admit of such application to a useful extent. For instance, the number five admits of the giving of two and a half votes to each of two candidates, or one and one-fourth to each of four; and the number nine admits of one and a-half votes to each of six candidates or two and one-fourth to each of four. But as it seems necessary or highly desirable on grounds of convenience to avoid fractions of which the numerator exceeds unity or one, we cannot very well divide five votes equally among three candidates, nor seven among five, &c. There is, however, more than one resource in such cases of difficulty. Terms of official service may be arranged with reference to the new plan of voting, or the body of electors in a State or district, united by party association, may divide themselves for the purpose of casting votes. Take the case of a court of five judges, chosen for ten year terms: Instead of electing them all together it would be well to elect a part of them every fifth year, say two at one time and three at another, and so on at successive quinquennial elections. And so to a court of seven judges, four might be chosen at one time and three at another. Again, take the case of a State entitled to eight members of Congress in which the political majority is entitled, by its numbers, to elect five. In a party convention or by a State committee it might be easily arranged that while the great mass or principal part of the majority voters of the State should vote for four candidates, (giving two votes to each), a district containing one-fifth of their strength should be set off or set apart in which the voters of the party should give all their votes to one candidate. And so in Pennsylvania, entitled to twenty-four members of Congress, and where political parties are nearly equal in strength, either party that supposed itself in the majority could vote for a thirteenth member by a District vote, while the general mass of its voters in the State would vote for twelve. No law would be necessary to authorize these and other like arrangements; they would be made by the voluntary action of parties whenever their expediency became evident.

In fact, by the means mentioned, and by others, the use of fractional votes can be dispensed with altogether in our plan of electoral reform, and whole votes alone retained. But I would not dispense with them in all cases, but would authorize them whenever their utility shall be evident and their inconvenience slight. At present I am prepared to say that I would allow fractional votes of one-half, one-third, or one-fourth, whenever their use shall be necessary to enable voters to give an equal support to the candidates they vote for under the new plan.

The counting of fractions in making up election returns is a very simple performance as shown at recent elections in this State. Fractions being always attached to whole votes on the tickets may even be disregarded in scoring down votes upon the tally-paper and be added at the end of the score. For instance, when two candidates have been voted for as follows:

John Jones, 1½ votes,
William Brown, 1½ votes,

the first ticket drawn from the box may be copied upon the tally-paper, (omitting the word "votes,") and then that and succeeding tickets marked down in scores of five toward the right according to the common practice. To the sum of the scores for a candidate fifty per centum will be added at the end of the line. Thus if 80 such tickets have been voted, the count for each candidate will be carried out—80 plus 40 equals 120 votes. In this case the figures "1½" attached to a candidate's name become a sign of value for the strokes which follow, and may be conveniently enclosed in a circle with a pen. If whole votes alone shall be voted on other tickets for the same candidate, they should be scored on a separate line above or below the other and be carried out and added at the proper place on the right.

THE FILLING OF VACANCIES.

Upon a careful reading of speeches made by John Bright in 1867, at Manchester, at Birmingham, and in the House of Commons, in hostility to cumulative voting and to the limited vote as embodied in the Cairns amendment to the Reform Bill, I became thoroughly convinced of the utter weakness of all possible objections to minority representation (as it was then called.) A first-class man, laboring with great earnestness on repeated occasions, was unable to make good a single objection to reform, and was compelled in the final debate on the 8th of August, to plant himself upon purely conservative ground and insist upon the *novelty* of the proposition before the House. So far as I can remember, there was but one point made by him which reached the dignity of appearing plausible, or which seemed to call for explanation or reply. That was that the new plans were defective in regard to the filling of vacancies that might happen pending terms of official service. Supposing, for instance, that the seat of a member of Parliament from a triangular District—a District of three members—should become vacant from any cause pending his term, neither the cumulative or limited vote could be applied at a special election to the choice of his successor. I admit the fact in the case supposed, but I deny the objection based upon it. That objection is wholly misconceived and will disappear upon being submitted to examination. Mr. Bright did not desire the third member for Birmingham to be taken by the Tories, and therefore opposed reform; but his best point like all his others, was unworthy of his genius and his fame. Party interest misled him as it has often misled other men of equal distinction and mental power.

Now as the question of filling casual vacancies, under reformed voting, has never been discussed in this country, nor, so far as I know, been examined abroad (unless in connection with schemes of representation which do not come within the scope of my present discourse) I shall proceed to speak upon it briefly, and shall incidentally dispose of the Bright objection just mentioned.

In the first place I have to remark that if hereafter casual vacancies shall be filled by popular election and by the majority vote, we shall be in no worse condition than we are now; we shall simply continue, as to such occasional elections, the existing rule. In the next place it is to be considered that whenever two or more vacancies shall exist at the same time, the free or limited vote can be applied to an election held for the purpose of filling them. Again, it is evident that most vacancies that will happen, will be of majority members or officers and that the application of the majority vote to the choice of successors will be perfectly proper and in complete harmony with our plan of reform. But I will take the comparatively rare or unusual case of a minority vacancy standing alone, or the still rarer case of two or more such vacancies (without majority ones) existing at the same time. How shall such minority vacancies be filled? I answer, they can be filled and filled properly either by election or appointment. In many if not most cases appointments may be made for unexpired terms, but whenever possible in any case an appointment should be made from among the voters who shall have voted for the officer or person whose place is to be filled. As an illustration I will read the provision concerning the filling of vacancies contained in the County Commissioner bill introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania at its last session. After providing for the election of three County Commissioners and three County Auditors, respectively, for three year terms, the fourth section provides as follows:

"SEC. 4. Vacancies in the office of County Commissioner or County Auditor occurring otherwise than by the expiration of a regular term of service, or occasioned or continued by a failure to elect under this act, shall be filled by appointments to be made by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the several counties in which such vacancies shall occur, which appointments shall be for the remaining part or time of any unexpired term to be filled. In the filling of any such vacancy the following rules of selection shall be observed, to wit: *First*, The appointment shall be made from among the qualified electors of the county who shall have voted for the Commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled, and *Second*, The Judges of the Court by whom the appointment is to be made shall receive and consider any respectful petition from qualified electors of the county who shall have voted for the Commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled, and shall appoint such fit persons so recommended as shall, in their opinion, be most acceptable to the greater part of the electors by whom the Commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled was chosen."

The power of appointment for the filling of vacancies may be variously lodged according to the nature of the case or the character of the office to be filled, but no matter where lodged it should always be exercised under a rule of selection similar to that contained in the bill just cited, so that the just division of offices between parties shall be at all times maintained.

But when an appointment cannot well be made to fill a vacancy on account of the magnitude of the office, the long duration of the unexpired term, or because it is difficult in the given case to select a proper appointing power, a popular election to fill the vacancy may be provided for. In such case I would call only upon the voters who had previously voted for the officer or person whose place is to be filled and would confine the right of choice to them. The other voters of the constituency or district ought not to participate in such election for evident reasons and should be excluded. But at this point an objector may say that it will be difficult to distinguish the proper voters from others and to confine the electoral privilege to them. I do not think so. The party position of most men is fully known in their own election districts, and in doubtful cases the right of challenge will guard against improper votes. The official lists of voters taken down at a former election can be referred to for the prevention of fraud, and any one offering to vote may be called upon to prove by his own oath or by other testimony that he voted at such former election for the officer or person whose place is to be filled. Besides, as there will be no struggle between political parties for a majority at such elections, the most fertile of all causes of fraud will be wholly excluded from them. In fact when there shall be but one candidate at such an election, (which will be the ordinary case) there will be no motive at all for fraud and its existence will be rendered impossible.

But I am quite certain that when the free vote or some similar plan of reform shall come into general use, secret voting will be entirely dispensed with because it will no longer be necessary to the protection of the voter against intimidation and other forms of improper influence. The ballot may remain to us but it will be an open one—probably in the slip-ticket form—and a large amount of mystery, intrigue, deception and meanness will be expelled from elections. And, by numbering the ballots when voted, or by other means easily applied, it will be possible to prove afterwards beyond dispute for whom any voter cast his votes. Possibly we may come at last to a plan of registering votes which will still more completely or conveniently enable us to classify voters and determine for whom they voted. At all events, by dispensing with the secret vote we shall possess greater facilities than now for the proper polling of votes at special elections.

LOCAL USE OF REFORMED VOTING.

The free vote was first used in an election at Bloomsburg, in this State, on the 12th of April last, when six persons were to be chosen members of the town Council for the ensuing year. The result was that three Democrats and three Republicans were elected. It was again used in the same town on the second Tuesday of the present month in the choice of Constables, Assessors, Assistant Assessors, School Directors and Town Auditors. Altogether, at the two town elections, seventeen officers have been chosen under the new plan and they are all good men and are fairly divided between parties. Not one person among the whole six hundred voters of the town is known to have expressed himself against the change, or is believed to be desirous of returning to the old and unfair majority vote. In short, the change has been completely satisfactory and is strongly endorsed by public opinion.

Directors of the Poor for the Bloom Poor District in Columbia county (the district containing one thousand two hundred voters) were also chosen at the October election under the new plan and in a satisfactory manner. The majority elected two and the minority one.

In the county of Northumberland, in Sunbury, Northumberland and other boroughs, the new plan was also tried at the recent election (principally in the choice of Councilmen) and with good and satisfactory results.

Certain advantages of the new plan not foreseen, or not foreseen distinctly, appeared in these local elections. In the first place, they showed that the number of candidates at an election will be greatly reduced by the new plan; that in most cases no more persons will run than can be elected, because each party will nominate only the number it has votes to elect. Next, it was shown that blunders in nomination, either as to the number of candidates to be supported or as to individual nominations, could be readily and certainly corrected by the voters at the legal election. Also, that bolting (as it is called) is deprived to a great extent of its mischievous character, bolters being only able to represent themselves by their own votes when their number is adequate, without being able to turn an election upside down or prevent a just division of the offices between parties. It was also clearly shown at those elections that the preparation, polling, counting and return of fractional votes, in cases where their use was found desirable, was quite simple and convenient, occasioning no difficulty, uncertainty or confusion.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

The State of New York a few years since used the limited vote in choosing thirty-two delegates at large to her Constitutional Convention. No voter was allowed to vote for more than sixteen. More recently she chose the six Associate Judges of her highest court on the same principle; no voter was allowed to vote for more than four. But though these were steps in the right direction and resulted in fuller representation of the people, it must be acknowledged that the limited vote is an imperfect contrivance and not fitted for extensive use. More wisely instructed the State of Illinois the present year has adopted the free vote, not only for the election of directors or managers of incorporated companies, as before mentioned, but also for the election of Representatives in her Legislature. They will be chosen biennially, commencing with the year 1872, three being elected together from each senatorial district. In this State, in August last, a respectable convention in favor of minority representation was held at Reading. It adopted proper resolutions and organized committees for future work. The men concerned in that convention and the friends of reform generally in this State, look forward to a Constitutional Convention as the means for securing the main objects they have in view

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Oct. 28, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

THE FREE VOTE.—The attention of the reader is called to the speech of Mr. BUCKALEW, on the first page, on this subject. This speech is not a repetition of former arguments, but a continuation thereof, and probably gives a more practical idea of the details of the plan than any thing that has yet appeared.

The Result in the State.

The Congressmen elected are divided between the parties very nearly as they should be, taking the last Presidential vote as a test of party strength—13 Republicans to 11 Democrats, though 12 members are indebted to Democratic votes for their election, and only an equal number owe that obligation to the Republicans.

As to the recent contest, so far as regards the popular vote, we look upon it as a drawn battle, rather favorable, however, to the Democracy. The vote was not a full one, and there is not a sufficient majority of those polled for either side to make it safe to claim a decided victory. But, certainly, the large gain of Congressmen is something for the Democracy to exult over.

The most important point settled is this, viz: that *the Republicans gain nothing by the addition of the Negro vote!* As the Negroes nearly all voted, the general poll being light, the Republican gain would have been overwhelming had there not been a large accession of white men to the Democratic ranks. The feeling of disgust at having the Negro brought to the polls upon an equality will be much more effectual hereafter than at the last election, for white people only begin to realize the offensiveness of the proceeding. The more they reflect upon it the more determined they will hereafter be in resisting it, and the time is already close at hand when all parties will want to rid themselves of the odium of having the Negro vote. We therefore regard Pennsylvania as certain to be thoroughly Democratic hereafter. The Republican party is already on the wane, too, for other reasons, and one complete and thorough defeat will send it to the tombs never to come forth again even by the powerful hand of resurrection, unless it be under a new name, disguised, and with other objects in view.

Contesting Elections.

Immediately after the election it was announced that Messrs. SCHENCK of Ohio, and MORRELL, ARMSTRONG, and CESSNA of this State, would contest the seats of their successful competitors. There seemed to be no other ground for this course of action than that the successful candidates had been chosen by small majorities. That fact affords great facilities for contesting and thwarting popular judgment, for it is seldom if ever the case that some technical error (really of no moment) cannot be discovered in some one or more of the many election districts contained within the large boundaries of a Congressional district. One good result, however, attending these contests is that candidates who thus defy popular majorities are ever effectually killed thereafter.

Of the above, Messrs. SCHENCK and MORRELL have already announced that they will not contest, their sense of honor precluding them from endeavoring to obtain a seat by means of technicalities and the sympathy of their political friends in Congress. Mr. ARMSTRONG is a gentleman of high personal character, proud of his honorable name, and nothing short of the act will induce us to believe that he will contest upon technical grounds. He has been fairly defeated, in a district overwhelmingly Republican, because his own party were personally dissatisfied with him, and every instinct of manly honor therefore demands of him to submit to the result, and fight his battle manfully before the people who, rightfully or wrongfully, have rejected him.

But in the remaining case there is a different state of affairs. JOHN CESSNA is in politics what a dirty little whelp is among puppies. *He* would just as willingly steal a seat in Congress, or anything else, as to obtain it by honorable means, and if the choice were left perfectly free to him we are by no means certain that his natural instincts would not lead him to prefer the meanest or most villianous way.

Contesting successfully will not be so easy in the next Congress as in the last. The Republican majority will be both more limited and more cautious. Even in the last Congress many Republican members shuddered at the outrages so often committed upon popular rights, but these were usually deterred from action by the overwhelming party majority. In the next Congress, it is apparent, too, that the Republican majority will be greatly reduced if not practically annihilated. Fair men will therefore have power and the outrageous schemes of the reckless will be more or less effectually curbed.

The unpopularity of throwing men out who have been elected will also deter the Republican majority hereafter. The recent elections make it abundantly manifest that it has become necessary for the Republican party to husband its strength if it would retain power. It can derive no advantage, but will reap injury, by the unfair gain of a few votes in Congress. While CESSNA would as soon of choice wallow in filth as revel in virtue, the other gentlemen named will scarcely be willing to forever blast their political future for the sake of an ill-gotten brief moment in Congress.

We conclude, therefore, that there is a vast amount of *fudge* about the threats of contesting Congressional seats and look confidently for a nobler course of action.

THE Philadelphia *Day* declares that "a fair and honest election in any great city is a rare occurrence." As the editor is familiar with the Philadelphia elections in most complete detail, the admission may be regarded as frank and true. No certain means have yet been suggested to correct this unbearable evil except the plan of free voting. As that would take away all motive for cheating, we might then look for fair elections and respectable representation from Philadelphia.

Luzerne County.

General surprise is expressed throughout the State at the defeat of the Democracy of Luzerne at the recent election, and explanation is impatiently called for. So far as we are able to judge at this point, we think one of the complaints of the Democracy of Luzerne is that they have entirely too many small great men, and that many of these, capable of little else than mischief, are most disgracefully selfish and factious. But the material cause of failure is the corruptions that have become so prevalent in that county, and this corruption pervades all their operations. The Scranton *Domocrat*, for instance, coolly remarks:

"The Delegates have to be bought when elected; they have to be bought a second time in the convention, and finally must be bought a third time to secure their votes, and after this trouble, time and expense, they will sell to the opposition and defeat the men they themselves nominated."

And the editor might, with equal propriety, have said the same thing of the petty politicians who pervade the county. Of course, with this systematic corruption, there can be no success—*and ought to be none.* Whole organized societies, and other bodies of men, are bought up, and therefore the party that is most reckless and unprincipled in the use of money succeeds. Let the system of FREE VOTING be applied to these fellows, and then their baseness and corruption will be crushed to the earth, and honest people will once more have their way.

For the causes adverted to, the Democrats lose a Congressman in a Democratic district. Were the people of Luzerne alone effected by this result, it would be of small consequence, but a vote in Congress may be of the utmost importance to all the people of the Nation, and the result of this corruption is therefore to be deplored.

The defeat of Judge WOODWARD, for the President Judgeship, is mortifying to all who take deep interest in the ability, integrity and respectability of the Judiciary. He would honor any bench and be a credit to any people. He would elevate and dignify any Judiciary. Yet he is beaten by a petty demagogue, who is successful by low arts and bald corruptions! Of course, it is the people, and not Judge WOODWARD, who are disgraced by the result. When the electing power is so grossly reckless and corrupt, what are people to expect from the bench? It is but poor consolation that the rogues may suffer as much by the result as honest men. What is wanted in the case, by all classes, is an honest, able and incorruptible Judiciary.

It is not for us to undertake to lecture or admonish the Democracy of Luzerne. We hope, however, that they will take such decided action as will hereafter relieve their friends in other parts from the misfortune of defeat and chagrin.

Thanksgiving.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 24th, as a day of Thanksgiving "for the bounty of God during the year about to close and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter."

Last year the President ventured to appoint a day different from the one universally observed (after a fashion) by Yankeedom, but this year he has submitted to New England whines and accepted their day: the last Thursday of November. A reliable account of its origin runs about as follows:

The Massachusetts colony were or pretended to be in a starving condition, or were apprehensive of it, when they concluded to make a raid into the Indian country to endeavor to obtain provisions. Finally they found a considerable quantity of Indian corn rudely stowed away and partially covered with leaves. No Indians being about they stole the corn and returned home rejoicing. To make the theft look respectable and consistent with Yankee religion, they declared that the Lord had discovered it to them, and they therefore offered up public thanks. The occurrence took place on the last Thursday of November, which is now observed as an anniversary, and therefore the indignation at President GRANT last year for appointing a different day. The favorite Yankee mode of observing it is by eating pumpkin pies, drinking skim milk and sticking their twanged noses into other people's business.

By many people in this State the day is observed with becoming religious services and devotion.

A Rich Dodge!

A few days ago it was announced by telegraph that Senator CAMERON had an attack of paralysis, but in a day or two a contradiction followed. In the mean time, the newspapers that felt so disposed had a rare opportunity for indulging in Cameronian puffs, a small luxury of which the Senator is remarkably fond. Col. FORNEY even had the satisfaction of heralding that he had dined on the same day with the Senator, and that the meal was "exceedingly well served." That a sort of paralysis, of short duration, and of not very serious moment, should occur after such indulgence is nothing new under the sun! We have heard of the like before, and even dreamed of it! Big dinners and big drinks, swallowed and guzzled, are quite naturally followed by temporary paralysis—at least that will do for a polite name for it, but we don't often see it heralded to the public by friends!

But the Philadelphia *Sunday Morning* (a quite creditable source) gives this version of the matter: At the aforesaid dinner, CAMERON complained that "the newspapers had little or nothing to say about him." FORNEY pompously exclaimed, "Why, my dear General, I will set the whole fraternity to praising you in less than twenty-four hours." Hence the despatch that "My dear General" was about dying! Nor was FORNEY mistaken—nearly "the whole batch" were yelping heartless praises within the prescribed time! Oh, newspaperdom, is not *thy* name *frailty!*

A MEDICAL journal in New York has made the discovery that half the diseases which affect modern humanity are to be attributed to carpets. The writer asserts that carpeted rooms constantly occupied contain millions of particles of hair, cuticle, epithelium, ovules, fungi, and other organic matter, which, set in motion by the trailing skirts of the women, make the air alive with infection, and fill our nostrils and lungs with the seeds of everything horrible.

Constitutional Convention.

The papers of all parties are advocating the election of a State Convention to revise the Constitution. That such a Convention, if composed of a majority of really able and honest men, might do much good, we do not doubt. But that men of such character would be elected under the present system we very much doubt. Should a Convention be called, we hope it may be elected upon the free voting plan, as in that case it would no doubt be composed almost entirely of the very best men of the State. Such Convention would have the power of regulating matters in some manner that would to a great extent prevent Legislative corruption, and in fact once more make the Legislature itself respectable. This alone is a sufficient motive for assembling the Convention, but other improvements could also be made.

The following remarks on the subject we cut from the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. The ideas are in the main sound, but we object to the suggestion of electing the State Treasurer "by the people." Under that plan, in its practical working, "the people" would have but little to do with it, but the selection would necessarily be left to partisan Conventions. Such would be the magnitude of the pecuniary interest involved, that corrupt men would be sure to corrupt the Conventions, as they do now the Legislature. Similar Federal officers are appointed by the President, and we know of no evil arising from it. In our judgment, the Auditor General, Surveyor General and State Treasurer ought all be appointed by the Governor, and should (with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General) form a responsible Cabinet. We would give them all seats in the popular branch of the Legislature, without votes, but to be required to answer every proper question relating to their several departments that might be addressed to them. The political opponents of these gentlemen would then have the power to keep the people thoroughly advised of the manner in which each department of their State Government was conducted, and of course this power would be freely exercised. That the Governor of the State would make a better selection for each of these offices than 600,000 men can, is just as sure as that one competant man may know the peculiarities of a personal acquaintance better than 600,000 can. Under this plan no Governor would dare to appoint either an incompetent man or a roguish one, for his political opponents in the Legislature would be sure to expose the delinquent officer in such manner as to bring odium upon the appointing power.

Without discussing this subject further, we desire to call attention to the suggestions of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, to wit:

Legislative powers should be restricted to the enactment of general laws, and the power of granting charters to corporations be left to the courts, with proper restrictions.

No bill should be allowed to pass except after being printed and put on file, and then only on call of the yeas and nays by a clear majority of the members elect.

All increased expenditures for ordinary purposes should require a two-third vote on call of yeas and nays, and no increase should be made to the State debt without the sanction of a popular vote, except in case of war or insurrection.

The session of the Legislature should be limited and the salaries of members and officers be fixed by the Constitution.

Every member should be required to swear, before taking his seat, that he had not directly or indirectly promised anything of value to secure his election and that he would not receive anything in consideration of any official act.

The State Treasurer should be made elective by the people for a term of years, and the funds of the State be placed beyond the reach of speculation.

These are a few of the amendments to our State Constitution which experience has shown to be absolutely necessary, but there are others which could be readily suggested.

A Convention, called to amend the State Constitution, ought to be chosen in accordance with a system which would insure a fair representation of the minority, as well as the majority in every section of the Commonwealth, and all mere partizan considerations ought to be cast aside by the people in the choice of delegates. The very best and wisest men of the State, and none others, ought to be selected for this important work.

In one respect the work of the proposed convention ought to be fundamental. The present system of choosing Congressmen, Members of the Legislature, County Commissioners, City and Borough Councilmen, and similar bodies ought to be broken up, and a plan adopted by which the minority would be fairly represented.

We are glad to be able to say that the newspaper press of Pennsylvania is very largely in favor of the immediate adoption of all the reforms we have indicated. And any other judicious amendments to the State Constitution which might be suggested would receive the support of the press and the people without respect to party.

The Congressional Vote in Bradford.

From the time it was ascertained that the vote in this Congressional district was close, nobody doubted but that votes enough would be added in Bradford to elect MERCUR. But it seems that other and earlier means were also resorted to in order to render his *election* certain. A friend writes:

In Towanda Borough the election board adjourned without concluding the count, leaving the boxes *unsealed* in the Grand Jury Room. The next morning they concluded their count when to the surprise of all honest voters in Towanda MERCUR made a gain of 144 votes.

In Pike Township, (Bradford) which gave MERCUR 203 majority the election board took the boxes away from the polls to enable a sick Republican to vote. How many tickets were put in on the way we are not informed.

In North Towanda, which gave MERCUR 11 majority the polls were closed at 6 instead of 7 o'clock, preventing many Democrats among the laboring masses from voting. In Orwell Township MERCUR got 145 majority, the board adjourned to dinner, closing the polls also at 6 o'clock.

In Warren Township MERCUR got 94 majority, the board closed the polls while they went to dinner and supper, and closed at 6 P. M.

THERE is said to be more Irish born citizens in New York, according to the census, than in Dublin.

THE plum trees in some parts of the Middle States are reported to be in full bloom, having mistaken the recent rains and pleasant weather for early spring.

Editor's Table.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November number of this magazine has been received, and is, like its predecessors, very attractive. Mr. L. A. Godey is the father of periodical literature in this country, having commenced the publication of his Lady's Book forty years ago.

The number before us contains a steel plate, "Our Contributors;" a six figure colored fashion-plate; a large extension sheet, containing thirty-three designs of dresses, and other articles of the wardrobe; riding-habit; hats, bonnets, etc.; various designs for the work-table, etc. The fancy alphabet for marking is a fine illustration. It would be impossible for us to enumerate all the beauties of this number, both literary and pictorial.

L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Publisher. Terms $3.00 per annum.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR NOVEMBER.—This is a very handsome number. The fashions in this magazine are always equal if not superior to any that can be found elsewhere, in all desirable particulars. A group of graceful and elegant ladies, in parlor or pleasure-ground, tastefully and stylishly dressed—that is what we see in the colored fashion-plate of "The Lady's Friend;" and it is not possible for those living in country places to have a better guide to fashion. The steel-plate is a scene from Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth;" there is a pretty, colored Tidy pattern, and the music is the famous "German Fatherland," "Solid Silver," is an admirable story, and "The Mysterious Chest" will be sure to please young ladies. In the attractiveness of its literary matter, this magazine is admitted to take the lead. Great inducements are offered to new subscribers. All *new* subscribers for 1871, who subscribe by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers in addition gratis, making *Fourteen Months* in all. Those who subscribe by the first of December, shall receive the December number *free*—making *Thirteen Months* in all! Those desirous of subscribing for the lady's magazine for next year should take advantage of these liberal offers. Price $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis) $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and *one* engraving), $4. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. Sample copies sent gratis.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY, offers an inviting table of contents for November—Jules Favre, the leading statesman in the New Republic of France; Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie; R. M. Bishop, the eminent Western Merchant; Bismarck, the Prussion Premier; W. H. Hooper, the Mormon delegate to Congress; Dexter Smith the Song Writer; What can I Do Best, or requisites of the Clergyman; Physical Education; The Governors of New York—Wm. H. Seward; What Makes Woman unhappy? Spiritualism, a candid discussion; Great Men; Railway Progress; Republicanism vs Monarchy, etc. Single numbers 30 cents. Subscription for a year $3. Now is the time to subscribe, as a new volume begins with the January number, and the publisher offers special inducements to new subscribers. One which strikes us is that, for $5 a copy of the *Phrenological Journal* and a copy of the Christian Union will be sent a year and also, one of those fine engravings from Marshall's Washington, the price of which alone is $5. Address R. S. Wells, N. Y.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The November number of this, the cheapest of the lady's books, is running over with original stories and poetry, to say nothing of engravings, fashion-plates, patterns in embroidery, &c., &c. A powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict, called "Far From Home," illustrates one of the most touching and beautiful steel plates we have ever seen. The colored fashion-plate is superb. In a word everything in the issue is first-rate. The Prospectus for 1871 is just out, with great inducements to subscribers. The price of "Peterson's" is only two dollars a year to single subscribers, while other magazines of its class are three or four. To clubs the terms are lower still, viz: five copies for $8, or eight copies for $12. Every person getting up either of these clubs will receive the magazine for 1871 gratis, and also a splendid copy-right engraving, (24 inches by 20,) "Washington at the Battle of Trenton." *Now is the time to get up clubs.* Specimens of the magazine sent gratis if written for. We advise you to subscribe for nothing else until you have seen a specimen. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street. Philadelphia.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, published by S. S. Wood, Newburg, N. Y., $1 per annum, single copies 10cts, is one of the largest and best dollar monthlies. It is high-toned, interesting and thoroughly household in character. Every number of Vols. VII and VIII will contain a $100 prize story complete. Besides furnishing $1,200 worth of prize stories, during the year, Mr. Wood purposes to publish all the best stories entered in competition for the $100 prizes. Also, each number will contain about twenty-five pages of other matter designed to entertain and instruct all classes.

THE OLD GUARD, the only Democratic monthly magazine now published, devoted to literature, science and art, political principles of 1776 and 1869, is on our table. Like all the numbers, it is filled with able literary and political articles. It is an invaluable publication and should have a place in every library. English & Co., publishers, No. 162 Nassau street, New York, at $3 per annum.

OUR MAGAZINE is the title of a new dollar monthly published at Newton, New Jersey, by W. R. Mattison. The second number is now on our table and compares quite favorably with more pretentious publications. It is neatly printed, filled with original matter of the usual, style of American Magazines, and contains valuable recipes for housekeepers. Price per annum $1.

WE have received and read with much amusement a translation of the first and fourth books of Virgil's Aeneid rendered into modern American. It is certainly a very funny production, containing many capital hits, and is literal enough to render the story plain. It is profusely illustrated and in a most humorous way. There is certainly more in the pamphlet than anything of the kind we have seen for a long time. Published at the *Herald* office, Winsted, Conn., at 25 cents. It is well worth the money. C.

The Earthquake.

The shock of an earthquake, which sped across the Atlantic slope on the 20th inst., kept the usual track so far as the news of its progress has come to hand. Its occurrence during a period of violent surface phenomena lends force to the theory that there is an intimate connection between surface storms and subterranean commotions. The West India islands were but the other day the theatre of a storm of wind and rain almost unprecedented. A few days earlier a great rainfall carried death and destruction through some of the fairest portions of Virginia. Monday night a great storm swept the entire chain of great lakes on our northern frontier, causing frightful destruction of life and property. The shock of earthquake, following so close upon these great storms, justified belief in the similarity, if not identity, of causes.

The shock was felt in Cleveland at about seven o'clock, and was so violent that the people rushed into the street in great alarm. The same shock was felt in Meadville a few minutes later, but we have no particulars. The wave reached Syracuse at 11:20, but was not violent. At Schenectady the shock was so violent that the swaying of buildings was perceptible, and the people rushed for the streets in confusion and alarm. The shock at Montreal was coincident as to time, and the effects as marked as at Schenectady. At New York the shock was scarcely less violent and caused great excitement. At Boston walls were cracked, and the emptying of houses was general. At Burlington clocks were stopped and crockery shaken down. The shock was felt more or less severely at Portland, Bangor, Lewistown, Saco, and elsewhere in the northeast.—*Philadelphia Day.*

Our neighbors at Scranton, putting on city airs, imagine that they felt it too, but whether before or after the news of the shock at other places, we are not informed. The editors of the Scranton *Republican* declare that they felt it very distinctly in their office, but as that was about the time the editors would begin to appreciate the election returns, their quaking might have been induced from other causes than the movements of *terra firma—terrorum* more likely.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	75
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	9 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	1 80
Butter	45
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	10
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22@23
No. 2 "	$20@$20
Bloom	$90
LUMBER.	
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	13 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" 2 " "	2 00
Siding " " ft.	8 @ 10

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.75@ $5.00
Northwestern extra	5 25
Northwestern family	$5.25@$5.75
Rye flour	$5.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus.	$1.45
Southern " "	$1.28
Western " "	1.37@ $1.38
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus.	87c
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00
" Mixed, "	93c@$1.00
OATS—₩ bus	55c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	@26.50
Mess Beef, "	$23.00
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½@8¾c
Smoked Hams "	22½@24½c
" Shoulders ₩ lb	13c@15½c
Lard, ₩ lb	16c@16½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$6.75
Timothyseed ₩ bus	$4.50
Flaxseed "	$2.35
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb	7½@8½c
Cows, ₩ head	$35@$75
SHEEP—₩ lb	5½@6½c
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$12.50@13.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address.
R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.
oct28'70-tf. P. O. Box 4,952. New York City.

ESTRAY NOTICE.
Came to the premises of the subscriber in Maine township on or about the 14th day of October, 1870, THREE COWS, two of them dry, the other gives about three quarts of milk per day, the one is light red with white streak along the back, one a black with white belly, back and head, lump on jaw, the other dark red with white back and belly, with star on forehead, and three white legs. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
CHAS. SHUMAN,
Maine twp., Oct. 28 1870-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATES OF DR. JOHN KLUGE, DEC'D.
In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, *inter alia* the Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution among heirs of the estate of Doctor John Kluge, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of C. B. Brockway in Bloomsburg, in said county. All parties interested are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.
C. B. BROCKWAY,
oct28'70-4w. Auditor.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, *inter alia*.
CHARLES EYERLY, vs. MARGARET EYERLY, } No. 24 Dec. T., 1853
To the above named respondent: You are hereby notified that the subpœna and *alias* subpœna in the above case having been returned *non est inventus*, you are hereby required to appear in this court on Saturday the 3d day of December, A. D. 1870, to answer the complaint in this case.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 28, 1870-6w Sheriff.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 5 September Term, 1870.
SOFARIOUS SMETHERS, vs. AMANDA SMETHERS, } Libel in Divorce,
To the above named respondent: You are hereby notified that the subpœna and *alias* subpœna in the above case having been returned *non est inventus*, you are hereby required to appear in this court on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1870, to answer the complaint in this case.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
oct28'70-3t. Sheriff.

250,000 PRIME BRICK
FOR SALE AT ESPY.
For particulars, address
R. J. MILLARD, Espy.
or T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.
oct28'70-tf.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned, Guardians of Charles Gearhart, Daniel Gearhart, Elizabeth Gearhart, and Stephen Gearhart, Jr., minor children of Jacob Gearhart, Jr., late of Maine township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following described valuable real estate, to wit: All that certain
FARM AND TRACT OF LAND
situate in Maine township, said county, bounded by lands of Rudolph Shuman, John Gearhart, John Nuss, and Daniel Fenstermacher,
CONTAINING 112 ACRES,
be the same more or less, on which are erected a House, large Frame Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also upon the premises a fine young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.
W. H. ENT, Clerk.
☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises. The grass in the ground to be sold with the farm. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April A. D., 1871.
STEPHEN GEARHART,
WILLIAM CREASY,
Guardians.
ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold about 60 bushels of Wheat, 90 bushels of Rye and 25 bushels of Corn, as the property of Catherine Gearhart, late of Maine township, in said county, deceased.
Conditions will be made known on day of sale.
STEPHEN GEARHART,
oct28'70-3t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned, Executor of the last will of John Kile, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale at the late residence of the decedent, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1870, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate to wit: The undivided half of a
TRACT OF TIMBER LAND,
in the warantee name of Samuel Neyhard, situate in Jackson twp., Col. co., bounded on the northeast by a tract in the warrantee name of Wesley Hess, on the west by county line, and on the south by land in the warrantee name of Samuel Yorks and by land of Jesse Rhone, containing
357 ACRES AND 84 PERCHES,
strict measure. ALSO: The undivided one-half of another tract of timber land situate in Jackson and Sugarloaf townships, in the warrantee name of Wesley Hess, bounded on the west by the above described tract, on the north by land of James Hess, on the east by Robert Montgomery and others, and on the south by lands of David Golder, containing
408 ACRES AND 85 PERCHES,
strict measure. ALSO: Another timber lot on West Creek Falls, in Jackson township, making a good mill seat, bounded on the south by land late of Philip Kriekbaum, on the west by the same, on the north by land of Jesse Rhone and on the east by land of Elijah Peterman, containing FOUR ACRES, strict measure.
RICHARD KILE,
Coles Creek, Oct. 28, 1870-3t, Executor.

LETTING.
The county Bridge above Reuben Wilson's, over Little Fishing creek, is in a dangerous condition. The west abutment has given way, the scow-back, arches, post and roof are rotten.
We will meet at said place to let the repairing of said Bridge, on Wednesday, November 9, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. To be let by open bids to the lowest and best bidder. Parties interested will please attend.
D. YEAGER,
WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Commiss'rs.
Attest:—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 28, 1870-2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL NYER, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Nyer, late of Mifflin twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. H. Nyer, of Bloom township, in the county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are required to present them for settlment, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, before the 1st of April, 1871.
J. H. NYER,
o 8'70-6w.* Administrator.

SIXTY FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

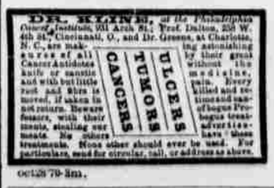
THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unparalleled pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their
TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their
TOUCH
is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos
IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned materials*, the capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.
☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.
☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS*; PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.
We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct28'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

DR. SAGE'S
Catarrh Remedy.
I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our subluxary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively* cure the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I can't assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is for sale by druggists.
SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations*. See that my private Stamp, which is a *positive* safeguard to the purchaser of *Genuine* articles, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *Genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.
ob'28'70-tf. 183 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.
THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.
$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
oct28'70-1f.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 5th day of December next, to continue one week.
Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 5th day of Dec., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 28th day of Oct, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD,
L. S.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 28, 1870. Sheriff.



oct28'70-3m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Oct. 28, 1870.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.
J. WEBSTER, No. 20 North 7th Street, and Cor. WETHERILL & CO., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

LOCAL INFORMATION.—Persons in the various towns and other localities of Columbia county will very much oblige us by transmitting statements of local events whenever occurring in their vicinity. No attention need be paid to the form, or words in which conveyed, as it is only the points of information that are needed. tf.

ATTENTION is directed to the sale of real estate of John Kile, deceased, advertised in to-day's paper.

BRIDGE BUILDERS will find a letting advertised in our columns this week. See new advertisements.

$1.25 buys a pair of Alexander kid gloves at M. P. Lutz's. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

SOME STAMPS.—There was recorded during the past week in the office of the Register and Recorder for this County a Mortgage on which there were stamps to the amount of $1300.

WHOEVER is in possession of a new Scotch gingham Umbrella, with crooked handle and the letter D carved on the end thereof, will confer a favor by returning it to this office. C.

THE editor of the COLUMBIAN informs the friends of the paper that his new publication office is now fitted up, first right hand door, up stairs, in the Columbian building, where they will always meet with a cordial welcome. Call and see.

GOOD.—A much needed improvement, in the shape of a wooden bridge over the gutter in front of Brower's building, has just been finished. This will be good news to those whose business required them to stop at the stores or offices in that building, as it has heretofore been very inconvenient, not to say dangerous, to tie horses at the hitching posts.

M. P. LUTZ has received a new stock of cloths, cassimers, waterproofs, belveteens, ladies' cloths, and sack flannels, and will not be undersold.

THE lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, last Friday Evening, by the Rev. B. F. ALLEMAN, was of so entertaining and instructive a character, that by motion, the newspapers of the town were requested to publish such extracts from it, as the Reverend gentleman should furnish for that purpose. The next lecture before the Association will be delivered by Rev. S. BARNES, Presiding Elder of Danville District, on Friday evening, November 4th, 1870. The public are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Third Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Pennsylvania, will convene at Scranton, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1870, closing its session on Thursday evening. Delegates are expected from all the Associations in the State, among whom will be many of our most prominent ministers and earnest Christian workers. A most cordial invitation is extended to ministers and Christian laymen in town and country districts where there are no Associations, to come to the Convention. A most hearty Christian welcome is assured to all who come, and arrangements will be made for their entertainment, as well as for reduced fare on railroads.

All who design attending are requested to address Thomas K. Cree, Chairman State Executive Committee, Pittsburg, that they may avail themselves of the privileges.

LOCAL NOTICES.

PERSONS coming to court next week, don't fail to call in at the 'Oyster Bay.'

WINTER is rapidly approaching, and E. M. KNORR has added to his excellent stock of Boots and Shoes, a full assortment; of which he always keeps on hand, a variety of Rubbers, and Gum overs, all of which he sells cheap for cash, at the Keystone Shoe Store, corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLESSED are they who seek relief from "Liver Complaint," "Biliousness" severe lingering Coughs and Bronchitis by using Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for they shall be happy in knowing that the cure is complete. $1,000 reward is offered by the proprietor for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended. For constipation of the bowels and as a blood purifier, for the cure of pimples and blotches on the face, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all skin and Scrofulous diseases, this medicine is unequalled. Sold by druggists.

LADIES calling for oysters at the "Oyster Bay" will please walk up stairs to the ladies' saloon, and ring the bell. *

WORTH SEEING.—J. H. MAIZE of the Mammoth Grocery, Main and Iron Streets, has just returned from the city with the finest and largest stock of Groceries ever offered to the people of this county. Mr. MAIZE has earned the reputation of keeping the best Groceries in Bloomsburg and seems determined that it shall be deserved. His assortment comprises Fancy Groceries, Fruits of all kinds and Provisions, besides a full line of Queensware, and Glassware, all of which he offers cheap for cash or in exchange for produce. Stop and see him.

JACOBY, proprietor of the "Oyster Bay," is much obliged to "Justice" and the *Republican* for continuing to advertise his business even if it is out of the small end of a horn." He also begs to inform "Justice" that he will continue to sell oysters by the quart at the same figures and even lower, notwithstanding his prediction of *"worst pay"* his motto is, "Small profits and quick sales. Jacoby does pretend to say that with the fresh, sweet butter he gets direct from the farmers, he can put up the best oyster stew or chafe in town. *

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.—*Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.*

PROF. I. E. SCHOONOVER, Principal. MRS. I. E. SCHOONOVER, Preceptress.

The winter session of this well known and popular institution will begin Nov. 7th, and continue eleven weeks. The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

TERMS.—Primary Department, $3 to $5 per quarter. Higher Department, $6 to $8 per quarter.

Good board can be obtained in private families at $3 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to board themselves.

For further particulars address the Principal at Orangeville, Pa., or Dr. O. A. Megargell, Secretary.

WANTED—Sale for a magic lantern, with thirty-six scripture, comic and war views. For particulars address Mrs. C. W. Lesher, Forks, Columbia county, Pa. *

WANTED—Places in Christian families for two smart healthy boys, aged 3 and 6 years. Persons wishing to adopt or take a child to raise, please address Mrs. C. W. Lesher, Forks, Columbia Co., Pa. *

THE KNABE PIANO.—We refer with special pleasure to the advertisement of the Great Piano Manufactory of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore.

This factory is now one of the largest in the world; it is a magnificent five story structure, fronting an entire block on Eutaw st., and covering together with the Lumber Yards attached, some two and one-half acres of ground. Three hundred and fifty men are constantly employed turning out over forty instruments per week.

The Knabe Piano has by its superiority not only well nigh driven those of Northern manufacture from the home market, but also enjoys a large sale in New York, Philadelphia and throughout the entire North and West, besides their largely increased Southern trade.

The most talented musicians of the day, both amateur and professional, testify to their superiority, and wherever exhibited they have never failed to carry off the highest awards over all competition, having received no less than 65 first premiums. During the last season they were used simultaneously by the most distinguished artists at the Opera Houses in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, &c. There is certainly no instrument made, more durable than the Knabe Piano, none but the best workmen being employed and only the very best materials used.

ORANGEVILLE, Pa., Oct. 27, 1870

Mr. Editor:—It has been noticed that a certain man by the name of Jacoby has been advertising himself through the newspapers, as the *only* man who has been keeping fresh oysters, &c.

As an old resident of the county, we beg to say that the most reliable man in the oyster line, with whom you can deal, is Mr. B. STOHNER, at the old stand, under BROWN'S HOTEL, who has had the confidence of the people for a number of years. All this clap trap about this new-fangled machine of Jacoby's is nonsense. We say this in the interests of FAIR PLAY. *

IS IT MEDICINE?—A friend of ours, who hails from one of the upper districts of South Carolina, called at the Pick office, and among other novelties, he mentioned "Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," and stated as a fact, that in his section of the country, nearly all of the physicians, in certain cases, when they deemed ardent spirits necessary to prolong or save life, invariably used these "Schnapps," justly regarding it as the only spirits that could be procured pure and unadulterated. He also stated that this medicine or "Schnapps" was becoming the only beverage sold on the great stage or railroad routes. He says those physicians who have used and analyzed it, state that for diseases such as gravel, gout, rheumatism, &c., it is incomparable.

NOTICE.—By divine permission Elder J. J. HARVEY will preach at Iron St., Church Bloomsburg, on Monday Evening the 31st instant. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

LOST.—On Friday, October 14th, at the Fair Grounds, or on the road to town, a hair bracelet with gold clasp, containing the photograph of a lady and the name "Belle." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office, or at the store of Peter Ent, in Light Street. n41 2t*

250,000 Prime Brick for sale at Espy. For particulars address R. J. Hill, Espy, or T. B. Miller, Lime Ridge. n41-tf.

Mr. M. KLINE, of this place, is agent of the Trenton Agricultural Works and will be pleased to exhibit to farmers the Peerless self regulating Thresher and Cleaner which took the first premium at the State fair and the recent exhibition held in this county. This machine is better adapted to the wants of the farmer than any other now manufactured. It embraces some new and novel features which simplify and lighten labor. A small amount of power is required to run it—it is a perfect cleaner and a great saver of grain. It is simple, durable, cheap and a great favorite. 2t

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

THE DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE,

FOR SALE BY

M. P. LUTZ,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MILLER, HUGHES & CO.,

BERWICK, PA.

This Sewing Machine runs stiller and easier than any other, it has fewer parts, it has a *cast steel* shuttle that will never wear out, it has Blake's Patent table which to see shows its usefulness.

Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

Address

BLAKE & CO.,

SCRANTON, PA.

sep16'70-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

BY THE

COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,

HELD AT

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Oct. 12th, 13th and 14th 1870.

CLASS I—HORSES.

	Best pr matched horses, J & S Turnbach	$8 00
2d "	" " G Reiswick	5 00
"	single carriage horse W E Sterner	5 00
"	" " mare J J M'Henry	5 00
2d "	" " horse J H Ikeler	3 00
2d "	" mare T W Pursell	3 00
"	pair draught horses D Yocum	8 00
2d "	" " W Winterstein	4 00
"	stallion "Prince John" J W M'Cormick	12 00
"	" for all work Alfred Irwin	10 00
"	3 years old Noah Mouser	5 00
"	brood mare and colt Hiram Thomas	10 00
2d "	" " F Hagenbuch	6 00
"	pair mules B F Kester	4 00
2d "	" " C I Thomas	2 00
"	mule colt 16 mo old H Deighmiller	3 00
"	jack S D Stiles	4 00
"	gelding between 3 and 4 years H Pealer	4 00
"	mare between 3 and 4 years E Preston	4 00
"	colt between 1 and 2 years J Hetler	3 00
"	colt under 10 mos Hiram Thomas	3 00
"	2 mare colts M Kline	3 00
"	mare colt under 10 mo W C Richart	2 00

Judges—Wm. Winterstein, Daniel Morris, Enoch Rittenhouse, Cyrus McHenry, William N. Brown.

CLASS II—CATTLE.

	Best graded bull 4 years old S A Hidley	12 00
"	Durham " E Hagenbuch	12 00
"	Alderney " James Sterner	12 00
"	graded Devon cow Douglas Hughes	4 00
"	Alderney cow N L Campbell	4 00
"	white Alderney heifer, 7 mo D J Waller	2 00
"	Durham heifer Wm L Freas	4 00
"	Devon bull calf 1 and 2 yrs W L Freas	3 00
"	graded heifer M Rittenhouse	3 00
"	Alderney cow 3 years Geo Lern	6 00
"	Alderney bull betw'n 1 and 2 yr G Lern	3 00
"	Durham cow 3 yrs old N E Rittenh'se	4 00
"	" " No 2 "	6 00
"	graded heifer 1 and 2 yrs	3 00
"	graded bull 1 and 2 yrs E Rittenhouse	3 00
"	graded cow 3 yrs "	6 00
"	graded heifer 2 yrs M K Appleman	4 00
"	native heifer 2 yrs "	4 00
"	native cow "	6 00
"	Devon bull Jonathan Troup	6 00
"	short horn Durham heifer 18 mo C R Paxton	3 00
"	short horn Durham heifer calf 5 mos C R Paxton	2 00
"	native bull 2 yrs old C A Knorr	6 00
"	native cow Daniel Yocum	6 00
"	graded cow "	4 00
"	yr steers between 1 and 2 yrs C Hidler	2 00
"	heifer native stock 2 yrs S Hidler	3 00
"	native bull 20 mo J R Vanderslice	3 00

Judges—William L. Freas, Nche minh Reece A. P. Young.

CLASS III—SWINE.

	best sow and pigs Daniel Yocum	6 00
"	Chester white brood sow J Van Liew	5 00
"	Chester white boar "	5 00
2d "	" " horse J H Ikeler	4 00
2d "	brood sow Douglas Hughes	3 00
"	6 shoats 6 weeks old Dan'l Yocum	3 00
"	5 stock hogs Simon Sitler	3 00
2d "	Chester white boar John Wardin	3 00

Judges—A. P. Kester Matthias Hartman, Isaiah Dietterich.

CLASS IV—SHEEP.

	Best buck Douglas Hughes	4 00
2d "	lamb long wool M S Appleman	3 00
"	middle wool buck Simon Sitler	4 00
2d "	ewe lamb W P White	3 00
"	long wool ewe Charles Jones	4 00
"	south down ewe John Van Liew	4 00
"	pen of sheep D W Armstrong	4 00
"	short wool buck B F Kester	3 00
"	middle wool buck lamb J M Johnson	3 00

Judges—John R. Yohe, J. W. Eder, Noah Mouser.

CLASS V—POULTRY.

	Best lot Brahma chickens S Turnbach	4 00
"	display of poultry Aaren Kester	8 00
"	3 bronze turkeys H Schwepenheiser	2 00
"	pair Brahma ducks John Van Liew	2 00
"	pair geese V Kressler	1 00
"	lot tame pigeons F P Hagenbuch	1 00
"	2 white turkeys Henry Ohl	1 00
"	4 Nova Scotia chicks J F Rost	1 00
"	pair malta turkeys M A Girton	1 00
"	Raccoon Adolph Vanderslice	50 cts
"	Bantam chickens J F Rost	"
"	5 California chickens Mrs Casey	"
"	6 ducks Charles Foster	"
"	pair tame rabbits Mrs G Hughes	"
"	lot chickens John Van Liew	Agr'l y
"	pair geese J M Johnson	"

Judges—S. B. Wisner, D. A. Bowman, L. Creasy.

CLASSVI—GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR.

	Best bushel wheat John Turner	3 00
"	bushel smoke corn ears I K Dildine	1 50
2d "	" red cob "	50 cts
"	half bushel clover seed Isaac Hencock	3 00
"	" timothy seed Aaron Kester	Agr
"	bushel buckwheat A J Ikeler	1 50
"	" red corn Simon Sitler	Agr
"	half bushel timothy seed H A Schwepenheiser	3 00
"	bushel sanford corn A P White	Agr
"	" white Norway oats H Deighmiller	1 50
"	25 lbs wheat flour Peter Ent	3 00
"	bushel yellow corn Chas Jones	1 50
"	" black oats F H Hagenbuch	Agr
"	lot broom corn Clark Merrill	"
"	bus gourd seed corn L K Smarretts	1 50
"	" whites de oats W H Bechtel	Agr
"	" flaxseed "	1 50
"	Boughton wheat J Creveling	Agr
"	Tappahannock wheat "	"
"	yellow gourd seed corn M A Girton	Agr'l
"	Norway oats J H Creveling	50
"	50 lbs rye flour John Beagle	3 00
"	" buckwheat flour J Beagle	3 00
"	pop corn J L Dildine	50
"	bushel rye John Wardin	1 50
"	lot broom corn J Diefferbach	1 00
"	bushel Swedes yellow corn W Ivy	Agr
"	clover seed Jacob Girard	1 50

Judges—John Betz, M. W. McHenry and Elisha Betz.

CLASS VII—VEGETABLES.

	Best dried hops Mrs S Long	50 cts
"	black turnip raddish W Abbott	Dip
"	golden turnip raddish "	"
"	early scarlet "	"
"	winter crook neck squashs"	51 cts
"	½ b ballow crown parsnips"	1 00
"	bushel yellow onions "	1 00
"	bushel pink-eye potatoes W C Richart	1 50
"	½ bus Carters first crop peas L Pitner	2 00
"	bushel good potatoes M Kline	1 50
"	lot cayenne peppers Mrs Coleman	50
"	antwerp winter salad Mrs F Fox	50
"	lot mangoes C Foster	Dip
"	4 cog plants S Edwards	1 00
"	2 quarts lima beans R Edwards	1 00
"	1 mamoth squash Wm L Freas	1 00
"	½ bushel ruta bagas J L Dillon	1 50
"	" carrots "	Agr
"	" peach blow potatoes L Dillon	1 50
"	Jersey buckeye potatoes Wm Richie	1 50
"	½ bushel beets A Kester	Agr
"	soup beans	50
"	bus early rose potatoes O A Jacoby	1 50
"	" Mercer potatoes C A Knorr	1 50
"	" potatoes from seed J D Quick	50
"	lot Carolina beans Mrs L Sitler	1 00
"	dried sweet corn J D Quick	Dip
"	white Belgium carrots Wm Bechtel	1 50
"	bus Willard potatoes J Creveling	1 50
"	½ bus sweet potatoes	2 00
"	" Pegee tomatoes Joseph Garrison	1 00
"	3 bunches white celery "	1 00
"	½ doz field pumpkins "	Agr
"	bus turnips Stephen Pohe	1 50
"	" Andes potatoes H H Brown	1 50
"	" Colbrook seedling "	1 50
"	stras wberry potatoes	1 50
"	2 qts mixed beans Lizzie Abbott	Agr
"	½ doz heads cabbage Wm Ivy	1 00

Judges—Wm. Lamon, Wm. Thomas, John Smith.

CLASS VIII—FRUITS.

	Best lot quinces Mrs Wm Rauh	50 cts
"	qt sweet dried cherries M Hughes	"
"	display grapes Mrs D J Waller	2 00
"	½ doz fall apples O Evans	50 cts
"	" winter apples "	"
"	" dwarf pears Mrs Jerry Hess	"
"	lot whortleberries Mrs A Heidenshott	"
"	½ doz dwarf winter pears C Welsh	"
2d "	lot quinces H A Schweppenheiser	50 cts
"	Creveling apples S Creveling	50 "
"	Baldwin "	"
"	qt black cherries Mrs M Johnson	"
"	qt peaches "	"
"	qt dried apples Jos Garrison	"
"	qt " raspberries "	"
"	dried pears "	"
"	2 doz quinces Mrs J K Edgar	75 cts
"	lot Delaware grapes "	50 "
"	2 qts chestnuts Mrs B Kistler	"
"	display of apples L R Sharretts	2 00
"	looking lot apples Chas Foster	50 cts
"	flavored peaches S Shive	"
"	Concord grapes Mrs D J Waller	"

Judges—Samuel Neyhard, Hiram J. Reeder, W Hess.

CLASS IX—WINES AND LIQUORS.

	Best rhubarb wine Dr G Yost	50 cts
"	elderberry wine W H Gilmore	"
2d "	cherry wine Mrs E Diehl	"
2d "	blackberry wine Mrs M Appleman	"
"	" Mrs A Heidenholt	1 00
"	Lisbon " 5 yr old Elias Krum	50 cts
"	black cherry wine Miss E Kressler	1 00
2d "	red "	50 cts
"	elder blossom " Mrs F Kester	"
"	qt vinegar Jacob Keller	"
"	1 qt " Mrs A J Ikeler	"
"	Elder blossom wine "	"
"	1 qt cider vinegar Mrs Hagenbuch	"
"	new raspberry wine Chas Brown	"
"	1 qt cider vinegar L A Hidley	"

Judges—Henry Zappinger, John Kressler, J. W. Hendershott.

CLASS X—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

	Best grape jelly Mary Christman	50 cts
"	white currant jelly "	"
"	green gage butter Mrs Widmire	"
"	pickle beans Mrs James Koster	"
"	plum jelly Ann Christman	"
"	canned pears Mrs Coleman	"
"	preserved quinces Ann Christman	"
"	raspberry jam Mrs Geo Diehl	"
"	peach jelly Margaret Appleman	"
"	white grape jelly "	"
"	apple jelly Miss Lizzie Ikeler	1 00
"	lot of biscuit "	50 cts
"	qt apple butter Mrs Owen Eyerly	"
"	quince jam Mrs Jerry Hess	"
"	" butter Mrs Philip Christman	"
"	Ham Mrs Aaron Hendershott	Agr
"	cucumber pickles Aaron Kester	"
"	plate jumbles Miss Nora Jacoby	50 cts
"	mince pie "	"
"	5 lbs butter "	"
"	jar preserved cherries Mrs Minnemgh	"
"	sages "	"
"	canned cherries "	"
"	apricots "	"
"	jar raspberries Mrs E W Wynkoop	"
"	" raspberry jam "	"
"	pres'd Jerusalem cherries C Merrill	"
"	lot pickled tomatoes Mrs Foster	"
"	pea nut candy Miss Kester	"
"	spounge cake Mrs Wm Beers	"
"	apple jelly "	"
"	jar mixed pickles Sarah Unangst	"
"	quince jelly Mrs C R Housel	"
"	elderberry jelly "	"
"	blackberry "	"
"	jar blackberries Mrs Johnson	"
"	elderberry jelly Miss Vanderslice	"
"	crab apple "	"
"	grape jelly Lizzie Abbott	"
"	canned pears "	"
"	lot manuf'd candy John G Jacoby	1 00
"	peach butter Mrs F M Bates	50 cts
"	lemon pie "	"
"	jelly cake "	"
"	jar pickled eggs"	"
"	7 jars ass'd candies F Widmoyer	2 00
"	loaf bread Mrs J H Ikler	50 cts
2d "	loaf bread Mrs J Girard	1 00
"	qt yeast Mrs B Kistler	25 cts
"	sample hard soap "	Agr
"	36 Pleasant cake Mrs Snyder	50 cts
"	soda cake "	"
"	cocoanut pie "	"
2d "	roll butter Mrs Helme	1 00
"	jar canned cherries Mrs Hendershott	50 cts
"	dried corn Jos Garrison	"

Judges—S. M. Wanlin, Miss Elizabeth Pursell, Mrs. Haslam, Mrs. Jno. Kleiser, Mrs P. Brugler.

CLASS XI—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

	Best emb'd night dress Mrs Long	1 50
"	braided " "	1 50
"	sofa pillow " "	75
"	embd garment " "	1 50
"	braided " "	1 50
"	knit shawl Mrs Fred Widmeyer	1 00
"	under garment " "	75
"	silk braided skirt " "	1 00
"	10 yards rag carpet Mrs Heacock	1 50
"	bed spread " "	75
"	pair linen sheets Mrs M Appleman	75 cts
"	lot " thread " "	50 "
"	pair woolen hose " "	25 "
"	pair homemade cloth A B Croop	1 50
"	quilt Mrs I Heacock	1 50
"	pair wool mittens Mrs Hess	25
"	hand towel "	25
"	wool carpet Mrs Bowman	1 50
"	pair wool hose Mrs Hendershott	50
"	pair homemade cloth Elias Krume	Agr
"	pair homemade sheets Mrs Kester	Agr
"	pillow cases "	50
"	skein wool yarn Mrs Charity Evans	50
"	7 skeins linen thread "	25
"	4 boxes feathers J B Datesman	50
"	table cloth Miss R Vandersloe	75
"	pair blankets Mrs Hagenbuch	Agr
"	2 coverlets Mrs M Johnson	2 00
"	homemade blankets A Hagenbuch	2 00
"	coverlet Mrs W S Conner	1 50
"	quilt Mrs H H Brown	Agr
"	" Mrs Tillie Lee	Agr
"	coverlet Mrs Clark Fidler	Agr
"	20 yds linen Mrs Jonas Krum	1 50
"	linen sheet "	75
"	pr linen table cloth "	1 00
"	19 yds flannel Mrs Kestler	1 00
"	16 yds diaper linen "	1 50
"	cradle coverlet "	Agr
"	homemade table cloth"	75

Judges—James Masters, E. R. Eves, Sarah J. Allen, Esther Kester, Sade Allen.

CLASS XII—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.

	Best bead hanging basket Mrs Widmire	1 00
"	bead pin cushion Miss Barton	1 00
"	thread cake tidy "	1 00
"	2 bead toilet mats "	50
"	bonnet Miss Nova Rupert	50
"	bur pin cushin Mrs Heacock	50
"	air castle Miss A Heacock	50
"	lamp mat H W McKelvy	50
"	pr driving lines for little boy M KeKelvy	50
"	log cabin quilt Mrs M P Lantz	1 00
"	cot embroidery " "	50
"	silk " "	1 00
"	sofa pillow Mrs Hartman	50
"	pr stools Miss E Appleman	50
"	pr suspenders "	50
"	embroidered yoke Mrs Diehl	1 00
"	leather work Annie Garrison	1 00
"	hanging basket "	50
"	cross stitch frames "	50
"	wax cross trimmed in colors Miss Aggie Coleman	1 00
"	embroidered yoke Miss Coleman	50
"	collection dahlias Mrs "	50
"	medley picture Mrs Campbell	1 00
"	dried flowers "	50
"	pr crochet mittens Mrs Brockway	50
"	chair cushion " "	50
"	emb'd sofa pillow Miss Sharpless	50
"	" worsted tidy Mrs Vanderslice	50
"	" L A Eyer "	50
"	crochet " " Harman	50
"	gold fish and glass jar Jane Edwards	50
"	pr gent stockings Miss Fowler	50
"	crochet collar Mrs Webb	50
"	monatain piant Mrs Jerry Hess	50
"	mango tree Henry Ohl	50
"	hair wreath Mrs W F Bowman	1 00
"	lilly in pot Mrs Turnbach	50
"	collection dahlias Miss Robinson	50
"	ice piant and hanging basket "	50
"	tatting yoke Mrs R C Ent	50
"	afghan Lady	1 00
"	moss wreath " "	50
"	crochet yoke " "	50
"	" counterpane Miss Witman	50
"	tatting collar " "	50
"	pen wiper Miss Everly	50
"	fancy cross Clara Hughes	50
"	silk quilt S E Johnson	50
"	bur frame and cushion Miss Merrill	50
"	sample wax flowers Mrs Wynkoop	50
"	penmanship "	50
"	fancy doll chair Mrs Ohl	50
"	bur frame Mrs L Sitler	50
"	lot bur baskets and cases Mrs Sitler	50
"	java canvass tidys Mrs Moyer	50
"	fancy quilt Mrs J H Mason	50
"	2 fancy drawings Miss Funston	1 00
"	2 autumn wax flowers "	50
"	ruffled skirt Miss Brown	50
"	yoke night dress "	50
"	quilt Mrs W H Yetter	50
"	fancy cradle quilt Mrs Kitchen	50
"	zephyr worsted mat Mrs Frymire	50
"	pin cushion "	50
"	bur basket Mary Unangst	50
"	rag rug Mrs Annie Garrison	50
"	baby socks Miss E M Katz	50
"	sacque "	50
"	2 wood frames Mrs M Ralston	50
"	stuffed partridge Mrs John Able	50
"	display blooming cerres Mrs Casey	50
"	specimen penmanship Jos Garrison	1 00
"	case of insects M E Walker	50
"	Knit quilt Mrs S Hendershott	50
"	white japinica John Wolf	50
"	worsted shawl Lizzie Abbott	50
"	pr zephyr mittens Lizzie Abbott	50
"	knit collar "	50
"	braided pin cushion "	50
"	card basket Mrs F M Bates	50
"	linen tidy "	50
2d prem	fancy spring square piano L Powell	4 00
1st prm	Mason & Hamlin organ 45 "	8 00
1st prm	square piano Duriing	8 00
	Best organ "	2 00
"	mexican stool cover Mrs Snyder	1 00
"	sofa afghan Mrs C R Paxton	1 00
"	worsted shawl Mrs F Widmyer	50

Judges—John M. Clark, Mrs. A. D. Butler, Miss Kate A. Betz, Miss Hannah Waller, Miss Ida McDowell.

CLASS XIII—VEHICLES.

	Best shifting top buggy Sloan Bros	3 00
"	open " "	2 00
"	sulkey " "	2 00
"	platform spring wagon G E Hunt	4 00
"	farm wagon D Brobst	4 00
"	hearse Robt Roan	3 00
"	spring wagon platform Eves & Bro	3 00

Judges—Wm. H. Hagenbuch, H. C. Freas, Wm. N. Brown.

CLASS XIV—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.

	Best American buttonhole over seaming sewing machine S J Faux	3 00
"	grain and phosphate drill J & S Turnbach	Dip
"	iron beam plough J & S Turnbach	1 00
"	cultivators " "	1 00
"	hay " "	Dip
"	hay rake W Richart "	Dip
"	comb'n reaper self rak'g "	50
"	thresher, separator and cleaner Trenton agt's works M Kline agt	10 00
"	fellow oiler Faus & Miller	Dip
	Best adjustable air churn dasher J. V. Cramer	Dip
"	patent strap holder and clothes line combined J. V. Cramer	Dip
"	tread power thresher and separator Schuyler & Low	Dip
"	one horse plough Schuyler & Low	1 00
"	right hand plough " "	2 00
"	left " " "	1 00
"	wagon jack " "	Dip
"	axe handle " "	50
"	excelsior feeding manger Dr C Albright	Dip
"	mill feeder patent R W Bowman	Dip
"	clover huller J & S Turnbach	3 00
"	combined reaper and mower Jerry Hagenbuch	4 00
"	sash, sup'r and lock J V Cramer	Dip
"	valley rifle self raker & mower combined J S Marsh & Co	Dip
"	double corn plough and potato coverer combined S Huber & Son	1 00
"	right hand plough " "	Dip
"	horse power & thresher J M Hulsheizer	Dip
"	circular saw for cutting fire wood J M Hulsheizer	Dip
"	Iron bea m right and left plough John D Voght	2 00
"	fanning mill H A Schweppenheiser ag't	Agr
"	double corn sheller " "	Dip
"	single " "	Dip
"	world reaper & mower E Purnell	5 00
"	corn planter J P Campbell	2 00
"	corn sheller Montgomery Kline	Dip
"	Walter A Wood mowing machine J D Green	Dip

Judges.—Henry Yetter, Henry Deichmiller, Wm. Hulme.

CLASS XV—STOVES, TINWARE, EARTHENWARE, &C.

	Best lot earthenware A Babb	2 00
"	2 earthen flower pots "	50
"	no. 7 fancy cook J & S Turnbach	2 00
"	morning glory heater A M Rupert	3 00
"	lot tinware	3 00
"	parlor stove I Hagenbuch	2 00
"	no 9 American cook N W Stecker	2 00
"	slate mantles Thomas Slate Co	5 00
"	" table top "	2 00
"	chess board "	1 00
"	iron fence S B Coleman	3 00

Judges.—S. D. Rinard, Jacob Harris, Jacob Gerard.

CLASS XVI—CABINET WARE, SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, &C.

	Best two sides sole leather P Carlsman	1 00
"	" kip "	1 00
"	calf skin "	1 00
"	½ doz brooms J Deiffenbach	Agr
"	set double team harness C Christman	4 00
"	" single harness "	2 00
"	" boot trees S C Shive	2 00
"	pr lasts "	75 cts
"	pr doors Bloomsburg Lumber Co	1 00
"	lot cane and wood seat chairs Smith, Turnbach & Whitaker	5 00

Judges.—J. W. Dieterich, S. C. Shive, J. Gordner.

CLASS XVII—BEES AND BEEHIVES.

	" swarm bees J C Pitner	1 00
"	3 boxes honey "	1 00
"	swarm bees Lambert Pitner	3 00
"	3 boxes honey "	50 cts
"	bee hive H A Brown	3 00
"	swarm Hybrid bees H H Brown	5 00

Judges.—L. A. Hutchison, D. Bittenbender, D. Mowry.

CLASS XVIII—TRIALS OF SPEED, SPORTING LIST.

Friday 2 p. m.—Best trot sorrel horse "Dun" John Vanvorce, time 2:34 $75 00
Second best 1st trot S. S. "Andrew Jackson" L. C. Smith, time 2:36 $25 00

SECOND TRUT.

Best trot "Bay Horse," W. M. Hughes, time 2:48 $50 00
Second best "Lady Troublesome" C. Coolbrose 2:51 $25 00
Thursday.—Best trot, "Lazy Reuben" P. C. Eckroth, time 2:36 $75 00
Second horse "Buck Skin" Solomon Boyer, time 2:41 $25 00

FARMER'S LIST:

Best trot, mare "Lillie White" Wm. L. Freas time 3:07 $30 00
Second mare "Flora" Wesley Hill, time 3:08

Judges—Dr. R. H. Little, Clinton Mendenhall, Dr. Megargie.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Jackson township, on Friday, September 9th 1870 one RED HEIFER, one white spot on rump, left ear cropped, and tail spotted. The owner must call, prove property

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

Fattening Hogs.

The best time to commence fattening is in the months of September, October and November, and the worst in December, January and February. A certain amount of food is necessary to keep the animal warm when the thermometer is at zero. All this is saved when it stands between thirty and sixty degrees. In addition to this, the absolute loss of food by freezing to the spout and trough, and the inevitable mixture with snow and slush, is never less (ordinarily) than five per cent., not to say anything about the trouble and cost of continually thawing frozen swill, and bringing it to the temperature that it will be most acceptable to the uncomfortable and semi-torpid animal.

The eastern method is to commence fattening by boiling potatoes, pumpkins, apples or other vegetables, and mix a little bran, shorts or provender with the cooked vegetables when hot, thus thoroughly cooking the meal. It is then placed in tubs or vats, and allowed to slightly ferment, when it is ready for use. The amount of meal is gradually increased till near killing time, when meal well cooked is given alone.

The meal is composed of oats, buckwheat and corn, or any coarse grain, or of any two of them, generally finishing with corn meal alone. Thus treated, they fatten much faster than on dry corn and at much less expense. It costs more labor, but at a season when it can be well spared, and it is well recompensed.

The English system is still more diversified. They use all kinds of vegetables—potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, barley and oats; The grains steamed or ground; the vegetables cooked and mixed with slop from the house, dairy, distillery, brewery, etc. Even grass and clover is cut and mixed with the feed, and almost every substance of light cost and any nutriment is nicely prepared and finds a ready market in the maw of the omniverous hog.

A celebrated English breeder give the following directions: give them a variety of meal, such as wheat, maize, barley, and whatever is most convenient to mix together. Have it all wetted with hot water, and sprinkle it with salt. What is mixed one day is used the next, thus giving sufficient time to allow the food slightly to ferment, and cool sufficiently to feed with. This is our winter plan, but in summer we mix all with cold water, and feed with cold food. Between meals give them whole maize, and mangold wurtzel or swedes cut small, a little coal and soil occasionally, and allow them plenty of clean water. When pigs are put up for fattening we find nothing better to feed them with than barley and maize meal, mixed together into slops, water always kept by them, and a little mangold cut for them occasionally. It is very beneficial to wash and brush them as often as convenient. This is quickly done by experienced hands, and will amply repay the trouble, but throughout the northwest, it is the practice to feed ear corn in a dry state. It is not the best economy, and yet corn is so easily produced, and it is so handy to feed, especially in cold weather, and when the hogs have been properly summered, and their teeth and health good, success is so certain, that it will doubtless be a long time before it will be abandoned. If the corn was soaked, steamed, or ground, it would give you a better return, and if mixed with cooked vegtables, still better. From the western system of feeding, ten bushels of corn will increase the weight of a good hog about a hundred pounds, and sometimes more. So the comparative value of pork and corn can be so easily estimated. With the eastern system, it will do much more than that. Pigs eat the food much better when it is fresh.

The very common practice of leaving a quantity of food before them constantly, so as to be sure they have enough, is very wasteful, and very bad policy; so is irregular feeding. Strict regularity as to times of feeding, quality and quantity of feed, are very desirable. Twice feeding each day is better than three times; but whatever the number of times adopted, they should be every day alike, and at about the same time each day. Once giving too little—then too much—sometimes omitting a meal, then giving an extra one, or feeding at irregular times—any of these practices will detract materially from the value of the pork barrel.—*American Stock Journal.*

Farmer's Horses in Autumn.

Farmers' horses are often neglected in the autumn—perhaps we should be justified in saying abused. The heavy work of the season is done, and, though there are almost daily jobs for the horses to perform, it is frequently considered well enough to drop their grain, and let them thrive as best they can on the pasture. Another serious complaint the horse would make, had he the power, is that proper and timely shelter is not furnished. There is scarcely a night after the middle of September during which horses should not be sheltered in the stable. Preservation of their health and economy in their keeping demand this. Suppose it is cold, windy, frosty night—we will not discuss the absolute cruelty of exposing these faithful servants of man to a furious storm—after feeding awhile they become chilled and resort to running to get warm; they accomplish their object, but often at the cost of a stumble and fall in the dark, a cut or a sprain which puts a blemish on them for life. Then, being warm and tired from running, they are inclined to rest, and the chilly air operating on their heated blood and relaxed sinews tends to stiffen them, render them spiritless, and often induces a severe cold.—*Rural New Yorker.*

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—These are peculiarly adapted to cool weather. The appetite craves them, and they supply the system with warmth to enable it to resist for a long time the fellings of hunger. But they must be made just right and here is a prime receipe; make a thin batter with a quart of flower, half a cup of yeast, warm water and a little salt. Let it rise over night. Bake on both sides on a griddle. A little of the batter left in the rising dish will serve for yeast for the next batch. It is better to add a teaspoonful of salaratus before baking in the morning, and it is very essential that this be good and strictly pure.—*So says and Exchange.*

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Poor Miller's Son and the Cat.

Once upon a time there lived in a mill an old Miller who had neither wife nor children, but three apprentices instead; and after they had been with him several years, he said to them one day, "I am old, and shall retire from business soon; do you all go out, and whichever of you brings me home the best horse, to him will I give the mill, and, moreover, he shall attend me in my last illness."

The third of the apprentices was a small lad despised by the others and so much so, that they did not intend that he should ever have the mill, even after them. But all three went out together, and as soon as they got away from the village the two eldest brothers said to the stupid Hans, "You may as well remain here; in all your lifetime you will never find a horse." Nevertheless Hans went with them, and when night night came on they arrived at a hollow where they lay down to sleep. The two clever brothers waited till Hans was fast asleep, and then they got up and walked off, leaving Hans snoring. Now they thought they had done a very clever thing, but we shall see how they fared. By-and-by the sun arose and awoke Hans, who, when he found himself lying in a deep hollow, peeped all around him, and exclaimed, "Oh, Heavens! where have I got to?" He soon got up and scrambled out of the hollow into the forest, thinking to himself, "Here am I all alone, what shall I do to get at a horse?" While he ruminated, a little tortoiseshell Cat came up, and asked in a most friendly manner, "Where are you going, Hans?" "Ah! you can help me," said Hans. "Yes, I know very well what you wish," replied the Cat; "you want a fine horse: come with me, and for seven years be my faithful servant, and then I will give you a handsomer steed than you ever saw."

"Well," thought Hans to himself, "this is a wonderful Cat! but still I may as well see if this will be true."

So the Cat took him into its enchanted castle, where there were many Cats who waited upon it, jumping quickly up and down the steps, and bustling about in first-rate style. In the evening when they sat down to table three cats had to play music; one played the violincello, a second the violin, and a third blew a trumpet so loudly that its cheeks seemed as if they would burst. When they had finished dinner the table was drawn away, and the Cat said, "Now, Hans, come and dance with me." "No, no," replied he, "I cannot dance with a Cat! I never learned how!"

"Then take him to bed," cried the Cat to its attendants; and they lighted him at once to his sleeping apartment, where one drew off his shoes, another his stockings, while a third blew out the light. The following morning the servant-cats made their appearance again, and helped him out of bed: one drew on his stockings, another buckled on his garters, a third fetched his shoes, a fourth washed his face, and a fifth wiped it with her tail. "That was done well and gently," said Hans to the last. But all day long Hans had to cut wood for the Cat, and for that purpose he received an axe of silver and wedges and saws of the same metal, while the mallet was made of copper.

Here Hans remained making himself useful. Every day he had good eating and drinking, but he saw nobody except the tortoiseshell Cat and her attendants. One day the Cat said to him, "Go and mow my meadow and dry the grass well;" and she gave him a scythe made of silver and a whetstone of gold, which she bade him bring back safe. Hans went off and did what he was told; and, when it was finished, he took home the scythe, whetstone, and hay, and asked the Cat if she would not give him a reward? "No," said the Cat, "you must first do several things for me. Here are beams of silver, binding clamps, joists, and all that is necessary, all of silver, and of these you must first build me a small house." Hans built it, and when it was done he reminded the Cat he had still no horse, although his seven years had passed like half the time. The Cat asked him whether he wished to see her horses? "Yes," said Hans. So they went out of the house, and as they opened the door there stood twelve horses, very proud creatures, pawing the ground impatiently. Hans was glad enough to see them, but as soon as he looked at them for a minute the Cat gave him his dinner, and said, "Go home; I shall not give you your horse with you, but in three days I will come to you and bring it with me." So Hans walked off, and the cats showed him the way to the mill; but, as they had not furnished him with new clothes, he was forced to go in his old ragged ones, which he had taken with him, and which during the seven years had become much too short for him. When he arrived at home, he found the two other apprentices had preceded him, and each had brought a horse; but the one was blind and the other lame. "Where is your horse, Hans?" inquired they. "It will follow me in three days," he replied. At this they laughed, and cried, "Yes, Hans, and when it does come it will be something wonderful, no doubt." Hans then went into the parlour, but the old Miller said he should not sit at table because he was so ragged and dirty; they would be ashamed of him if any one came in. So they gave him something to eat out-of-doors, and when bedtime came the two brothers refused Hans a share of the bed, and he was obliged to creep into the goose-house and stretch himself upon some hard straw. The next morning was the third day mentioned by the Cat, and as soon as Hans was up there came a carriage drawn by six horses, which shone from their sleek condition, and a servant besides, who led a seventh horse, which was for the poor Miller's boy. Out of the carriage stepped a beautiful Princess, who went into the mill, and she was the tortoiseshell Cat whom poor Hans had served for seven years. She asked the Miller where the mill-boy, her little slave, was, and he answered, "We could not take him into the mill, he was so ragged and dirty; he lies now in the goose-house." The Princess bade him fetch Hans, but before he could come the poor fellow had to draw together his smock-frock in order to cover himself. Then the servant drew forth some elegant clothes, and after washing Hans put them on, so that no king could have looked more handsome. Thereupon the Princess desired to see the horses which the other apprentices had brought home, and one was blind and the other lame. When she had seen them she ordered her servant to bring the horse he had in his keeping, and as soon as the Miller saw it he declared that such an animal had never before been in his farmyard. "It belongs to the youngest apprentice," said the Princess, "And the mill too," rejoined the Miller; but the Princess said he might keep that and the horse as well for himself. With these words she placed her faithful Hans in the carriage with her and drove away. They went first to the little house which Hans had built with the silver tools, and which had become a noble castle, wherein everything was of gold and silver. There the Princess married him, and he was so very rich that he had enough for all his life.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL,
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 240 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. R. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, I. H. WALTER, } Gen'l Partners. Special Partner.
je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHI .
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House.
Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodat heir custom with dispatch, and on the cheapes erms.

MERCHANDISE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that a kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER
Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.
Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz., the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequeatly occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu,

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE
UNLESS DONE UP IN
STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,
with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
1'70-1y

RHEUMATISM
DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED BY AFFIDAVIT
A PERMANENT CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA
$5000 WILL BE PAID.

$5,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON producing a Preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The scientific prescription of Prof. JOS. P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty 37 years, permanently curing with this Remedy 85 in every 100 patients Treated; so warranted under oath, from Registered cases, a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant Medicine, free from injurious Drugs (sworn vouchers from Renowned Prominent Physicians indorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle). To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to Cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price $1.50 per bottle; 6 bottles, $7.50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 29 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold or obtained by druggists.
sept2'70-1y.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is found that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give fresh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr4'70-1y.

BUY THE BEST.

THE RED LION BRAND,
BLACK ALPACA
is superior to all others in color, quality and price; to be found only at
M. P. LUTZ'S
Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions, in Brower's new building next to the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. [may13'70-tf.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the owest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs.
AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER & SON,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,
in the building lately occupied by FOX & WEBB where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
in short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of
DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,
suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds, fresh every day.
CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.
A call is solicited, and satisfaction will b guaranteed.
Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN The White Chief
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.
The wild adventures and thrilling experiences of George P. Belden, who, fired with a thirst for a knowledge of the red men, their *sports, traditions, wars, great buffalo hunts, &c.*, left a home of luxury, sought and joined the Indians, became a famous *warrior, hunter*, and finally *chief* of 100 lodges. This new work, replete with stirring recitals of real Indian life, *daring deeds, hairbreadth escapes, amusing scenes*, &c., on tinted paper, 70 spirited engravings, one of author in hunter's dress, will be eagerly sought for and read with avidity. Be wide awake and send early for illustrated sample page, circular, terms and choice field. A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
460 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS C. F. VENT
3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.
If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the *most liberal terms*. Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.
feb11'70-1y.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of a very description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortmen of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR
have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,
Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.
He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.
Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
SALT,
SALT
SALT
SALT,
SALT,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH
FISH,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
&c., &c. &c.,
AT
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
in large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

Miscellaneous.

DOTY'S WASHING-MACHINE,
LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER
Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cogwheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.
The Editor of this paper, who purchased a Washer and Wringer, thus testifies as to their value:
"We have had in use in our family for some time past, one of Doty's Clothes Washers and Wringers, and are prepared to bear testimony as to its merits. It is emphatically a *labor-saving* machine and does its work in the most thorough manner. For families who have large washes these machines would be invaluable."—COLUMBIAN, Jan. 14, 1870.
PRICES—A FAIR OFFER.
If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machines, send us the retail price, Washer $14, Extra Wringer $5, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.
No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.
Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.
R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent,
32 Cortland Street, New York.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES.
(*Patented July 9th, 1867.*)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair.
Manufactured only and for sale by
McMILLAN & CO.
No 63 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sold at Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notion Stores.
N. B.—Single Box 25 cents; 3 Boxes, assorted sizes, 65 cts. *Mailed free* to any part of the united States, upon receipt of the money.
je24'70-52m.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.
Continue the manufacture of their old standard quality
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND
AMMONIATED FERTILI